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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. X.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

PROFESSOR OUDEMANS' XIX CONTRIBUTION A LA FLORE MYCOLOGIQUE des Pays-Bas is a publication of unusual interest and importance. [Overdr. Ned. Kruidk. Archief. 3e Serie II, 4. pp. 851-928.] He enumerates 159 species nearly all being new to that region, and 74 of the species are new to science. In a series of 4 colored lithographic plates eleven of the new species are illustrated. Three of the described species are Pyrenomycetes, six Phycomycetes, and the remainder are Sphaeropsidaceae. We notice two new genera, one of Mucedineæ, namely, *Haplariopsis*, and the other of Dematiæ, namely, *Torulopsis*, each with a single species.

P. H. ROLFS DISCLOSES THE RESULTS OF HIS STUDIES ON WITHERTIP and other Diseases of Citrous Trees and fruits in Bulletin No. 52, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, illustrated by six full-page plates. He shows that Withertip, Anthracnose, Leaf-Spot, Lemon-Spot, and Canker are caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penzig. These destructive diseases were unknown in Florida until a comparatively recent time. A description of the fungus is given, also the synonymy, and preventive and remedial measures.

FRED MUTCHLER GIVES A LIST OF 86 SPECIES OF MYXOMYCETES of Lake Winona — a long list for one season's collecting in that vicinity, but the season was said to be very favorable for the study. It is published in the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science 1902 (issued in 1903), and forms one of the sections of Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory of Indiana University under the direction of C. H. Eigenmann, No. 53.

LACK OF SPACE PRECLUDES A FULL ACCOUNT BY ERNEST S. SALMON of Cultural Experiments with Barley Mildew, Erysiphe Graminis DC., Ann. Mycol. 2:70-99, Jan. 1904, but mention will be made of "sub-infection," *i. e.*, the fungus never produces powdery patches of *Oidium*, but only a few conidiophores which die away after a few days. . . . "Further, in connection with the hypothesis which I have lately put forward that the leaf-cells of the host-plant of a 'biologic form' contain an enzyme which is destructive to the growth of the haustorium of any other 'biologic form,' it is conceivable that the amount of the enzyme contained in each epidermal cell may be sufficient to render it capable of destroying the first and perhaps even the second haustorium, but that successive haustoria invading the same cell may find the enzyme used up or insufficient to stop their growth. Under these circumstances a conidium here and there would be able to develop its first haustorium in a cell of the plant, and as this first haustorium soon grows enormously in size and branches out into

numerous lobed processes — playing in fact an all-important part in the life of the germinating conidium — the fungus might be able to produce a few mycelial hyphae and one or two conidiophores, as the result obtained by the first haustorium. . . . The evidence that is gradually accumulating on the subject of the relations between host-plants and parasitic fungi leads us to the conclusion that immunity and susceptibility are due to constitutional (physiological) peculiarities and not to any structural ones.”

F. S. EARLE PRESENTS IN TELLING LANGUAGE, IN SCIENCE FOR MARCH 25, 1904, the Necessity for Reform in the Nomenclature of Fungi. The scores of economic botanists in this country should be as much interested in this matter as the taxonomists themselves and lend their support toward stability in nomenclature. The skirmishing and preliminary, often futile attempts, duly visited by abundant derision, have cleared the sky and the path is now plainly marked. Professor Earle shows conclusively by abundant examples from Saccardo and from Engler and Prantl, that we have at present no widely “prevailing usage.” Speaking of the earlier writers, he says: “They had no idea of the type of a genus or a species in the sense in which we use the word to-day. Their ‘type,’ in so far as they had one, was a mental concept; and yet if we are to prevent this endless shifting of generic names from one group of plants to another, it becomes necessary to tie down these ancient concepts to the material basis of a single species. . . . Any attempt at reform based on a method devised for the purpose of ‘saving names’ can only end by adding to the existing confusion. Let us then nerve our minds to the point of seeing not only any, but, if necessary, all of our most favored names sacrificed to consistency, and unite in adopting the simplest and most direct code of rules that can be agreed upon. When this is once done and its provisions are carried out in good faith we shall by the one cataclysmic effort have placed the nomenclature of our science on so firm and stable a basis that we need no longer dread the appearance of each succeeding contribution to mycological knowledge on account of the changes in names that have been so constant and so annoying an accompaniment to each forward step in the past.”

PROFESSOR OUDEMANS AND MR. KONING REPORTED, in June 1903 (Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam), a *Sclerotinia* hitherto unknown and injurious to the cultivation of Tobacco, namely, *S. nicotianae* Oud. et Koning, of which also an account is given of the investigation and experiments, some biochemical work on the same, and a diagnosis latina. A colored lithographic plate illustrates the species. In a supplementary account (in August) larger cups are reported: -1.4-5 mill. wide and 0.2-0.3 deep, the stems 1.5-9 mill. in length.

THREE EDIBLE TOADSTOOLS, namely, *Coprinus micaceus*, *C. atramentarius*, and *C. comatus*, forms the subject of a popular and illustrated Bulletin (No. 98) issued by the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station Feb. 1904, author J. C. Arthur.

THE OHIO MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN, a 4-page Leaflet, illustrated, was issued by W. A. Kellerman during 1903, 12 Nos., being a part of the "University Bulletin" published by the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Price 10 cents a year — the remaining copies of the first volume, 1903, (Nos. 1-12) 50 cents. The Leaflet is to be continued under the name of Mycological Bulletin during 1904, devoted as heretofore to illustrations of the Mushrooms and Toadstools.

A LIST OF 103 SLIME MOULDS OF PENNSYLVANIA is given by D. R. Sumstine in *Torrey*, 4:36-8, Mar. 1904. Only about twice this number of species have been reported for the United States. Those reported in McBride's *North American Slime Moulds* and those noted in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* are included in this list in addition to the 34 of the author's herbarium.

Mycological articles in the *Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Vol. 137 (last half of 1903) are: Magnin et Viala, Sur la Variation du *Bornetina corium* suivant la nature des milieux; Vuillemin, Une Acrasiée bacteriophage, Sur une double fusion des membranes dans la zygaspore des Mucorinées; Delacroix, Sur une Maladie bactérienne du tabac, le chancre ou anthracnose (*Bacillus aeruginosus* n. sp.), Sur la jaunisse de la betterave; maladie bactérienne; Dangeard, Sur le genre *Ascodesmis*; Eriksson, Sur l'appareil végétatif de la rouille jaune des Céréales; Pinoy, Nécessité d'une symbiose microbienne pour obtenir la culture *Myxomycetes*; Guillermond, Contribution à l'étude cytologique des *Ascomycètes*.

PERSONAL NOTES AND NEWS.

PROFESSOR CLEMENTS of the University of Nebraska has begun work on the systematic botany of the Lichens of North America. He is examining material and collecting data, and does not intend to begin publication for some years. Collectors of lichens may help in this work by sending new material to him.

PROFESSOR HEALD of the University of Nebraska has taken up the critical study of the so-called "crown gall" of the raspberry.

A CORRESPONDENT offers *JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY* Vols. 2-7 inclusive for sale, at \$10.00; Vol. 2 lacks Nos. 8-12; two sets of Vols. 5 and 6 are included in the offer — one volume being bound. Address editor of this Journal.